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| STRENGTHS | WEAKNESSES |
| Species can be rescued from the brink of extinction e.g. North American Bison | Species that are considered endangered rather than habitats but without the habitat, the species would die out |
| Can pick species to conserve which are useful to humans in some way , e.g. pharmaceuticals, food etc. | Biased heavily towards the better known species |
| The more species there are in the world, the more beautiful our environment is – this argument weaken when talking about conservation of less ‘popular’ species | New species are added to the ‘Red List’ as they are found as opposed to comprehensive reviews |
|  | There is no time-scale for the threats listed in the Red Data Book which leads to vagueness and varying interpretation |
|  | Gene pools and habitats should be being conserved as it often difficult to constitutes a species |

Strengths and Weaknesses of Species-Based Conservation